to censure him for his speculations in the be vill-advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his official positi Mr. Hewitt's speech in the House sustaining the report puts additional emphasis upon olution of censure of General Sche He seems to be only one more victim of the thirst for money—the mercenary policy which is born of a corrupt, miserly and greedy administration.

Perhaps the most significant facts of recent occurrence in the commercial world were the sale of twelve thousand cases of dry goods by a house in this city on Tuesday last and the other sales of the same class made since. That first sale appears to have originated in a spirit of strictly logical enterprise, the purpose of which was in the common phrase "to know the worst;" to ascertain, in fact, whether there is any basis on which transactions in dry goods can be made; to find whether there is a market at any price and what that price is. It is to be presumed that if this sale had fallen flat—if the invitations had not been responded to, or if the prices had been altogether hopeless onesthe discouragement felt in this, as in all other lines of trade, would have been seeper, and, bad as the conditions have been ly, we might have experienced an even ter stagnation. Conversely, therefore, it is to be supposed that a good result gives reason for more cheerful thoughts.

Scarcely any one concerned in the venture could have hoped in his most sanguine ments for a result so good as was obtained. It is estimated that from seven to ten thousand persons were present, and that in this number the dry goods dealers in every part of the country were representeda fact which may certainly be accepted as indicating a widespread opinion that trade san be developed at satisfactory prices. The great interest thus manifested was the first easant surprise in the case, and the next vas found in the views held and shown in the bidding as to what satisfactory prices are. It is discovered that the prices which can be obtained are not by any means such as to afford gloomy prognostications. To the surprise of the sellers their goods went, upon the whole, for rates at which they are understood to be willing to duplicate the lots. In fact, the level of prices was found to be so much better than it was thought it would prove that the moral result is a very great encouragement.

It is as necessary in trade as in philosophy to have a "postulate," and the practical postalate is the price for which any article can be sold. That, once ascertained, is the starting point on which calculation can construct all the rest. Given the price for which a thing can be sold, and modern industry will make the thing for that price. It can show the producers and holders of the raw material that they must sell for such a proportion of that price or not sell at all, and they yield. It can even coerce labor, the most obstinate element in the case. It can economize by new processes. Dry goods men may take from this sale an indieation of the basis on which they can run their mills, and we do not doubt the fact will give a great impulse to their operations. It is, moreover, scarcely possible that this impulse, once given, should be restricted to one line of commercial and industrial

A CORRESPONDENT replies to the HERALD'S strictures on the imperfect catalogues sold in the Centennial grounds by saying that it "was impossible to have the first edition perfect when a large portion of the exhibits had not been received." This being the case why were these imperfect catalogues printed and sold as official?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The King of Dahomey eats his meat rare. Ruskin sharpens his sized pens with a file. The President doth to his little Don cling, And makes a proper rhyme for Conkling. Secretary Robeson is not giving so many fancy din-

A fourteen year old Bulgarian girl is the cause of all the dreadful massacres in Turkey. As warm weather advances low neck dresses are going out of tastion in Washington.

Colonel Whitley, the detective, has just returned from his reach in Southern Colorado.

The negroes in Central Africa are so black that

Arkansas critics think that Wagner's Tannhauser is a failure compared with the "Arkansaw Traveller."
Senator Conkling is never idle. Even when riding in

a street car to the Capitol he reads a book or newspaper.
When Lord Macaulay was only three years old he lay
on the floor eating bread and butter and digesting John

The California professors are ecceptric. A scientific man in San Francisco recently sent a petrified coddsh to his piece as a weddi g present. Prince of Wales was a great favorite in India

with Mr. Salaj Jung, Hajjt Lezzarot, and other leading sulizons of that remarkable country. The tub on which Dean Switt founded his celebrated

ales has just turned up in England, with the word Imortality" chiselled on the bottom. The carriage way in frost of the White House is a

disgrace to the city of Washington. Babcock is responsible for its dusty and dila, idated condition.

Gail Hamilton wrose a brilliant article for the Galaxy In defence of President Grant's extravagance; but that

was before Ulysses made the Don Cameron move.

When Gail Hamilton enters the capital on one of her literary scalping expeditions, the crowd stand back the agility that marks the approach of dynamic. orkeeper Fitzhugh talks of writing a book, entitled "The Boutom Facts; or, What I Know of Congressmen." The republicans think it will make a lively

ampaign document.

Miss K-liogg recently occupied the house in Washingon in which Irwin concealed himself during the Pacific
Mail investigations. It is now the home of Judge Carter, who decided Kilbourn's case.
A single letter of Robert Burns sold at a late London

ion for £29. In it he says he is determined to ecute poetry with all his vigor, as he believes "the ck and aptitude to learn the muse's trade is a

tennial opening savs, "President Grant delivered what must be regarded, as under the circumstances, a singu-larly mouest speech." If the Saturday Review editor were an American he could get a post tradership with-out asking for it.

While a burlesque opera troupe were playing at Cheyeone last week, one of General Crook's wild Indian acouts crowded past the doorkeeper and took a seat But when the certain arese and the prima dones began so sing, the savage gave a terrific warwhoop and

oo sing, the savage gave a terrific warwhoop and pounded into the street.

Of the four Ohio democratic delegates at large to St. Louis three have a national reputation. Mr. Pendleton is known as a gentleman who made a large fee is a railroad case where he was plaintiff, defer dant, counsel, at longey, ward and puardint; Mr. Ewing is a gen leman who is in layer of soft money and was unmercitally layed by the molasses y and garrulous Woodrord, and G. W. Morgan is a skilled Union volunteer general of lair ability and irascible tempor. Mr. O'Brien is a soft money man; that's all.

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

QUIET AT SALONICA

The United States Ship Franklin at Anchor in the Port.

BRITAIN'S DISSENT FROM THE BERLIN NOTE

The Ports Severeignty and the Treaty of 1856 Superior to Montenegrin Rebellion.

CHANGE DEEPLY CONCERNED

The French Definition of the Constitution Approved by the Paris Press.

WINSLOW WAITING-WHY?

TURKEY.

A UNITED STATES SHIP AT SALONICA-ALL OHIET-ENGLAND'S REASONS FOR DISSENT FROM THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM-A SEVERE BLOW TO MONTENEGRIN AGITATION.

[SPECIAL DESPATCE TO THE BERALD BY CABLE ] LONDON, May 25, 1876. The United States ship Franklin has arrived at

ALL QUIET.

Everything is quiet. The Franklin will remain a

The English press comment favorably upon the attitude of the Queen's government toward the Berlin

A special despatch from Vienna to the Telegraph says England's note relating to the memorandum agreed upon by the three Chancellors assigned as easons for her refusal to accede thereto that the Powers were substantially agreed that the original note of Count Andrassy went as far as it could without an infringement of the Porte's sovereignty; that sufficient time had not been allowed for the execution of the ac-cepted reforms; that Montenegrin breaches of neutrality had prevented the pacification which the Powers con-sidered necessary to the execution of the reforms; that the proposed military disposition of the Turks and the insurgents seems to England a premium for renewed hostilities; that the gigantic system of gratuitous relief and would be seriously destructive of the morality, thristiness and industry of the people; that the proposal to take more effectual measures at the end of a two months' armistice is a sufficient encouragement to the insurgents to continue the rebellion and an inducementrality, hoping thereby to obtain an accession of territory, and that the proposal to bring war ships into the Dardanelles amounts to a proposal to violate the treaty of 1856, and is directly contrary to the long established custom of preventing vessels of war passing

those straits. The Pall Mail Gaselle accepts the foregoing as a cor-rect indication of England's reasons for its refusal, and says it is a reply with which there is every reason to

WHAT THE SOFTAS DEMAND OF THE SULTAN. Paria, May 25, 1876
A special despatch from Vienna to Le Temps reports that the softas require the Sultan to deposit \$25,000,000 in the public treasury, reduce the civil list to \$5,000,000, establish a national council and appoint a European Minister of Finance.

Le Temps reports that the solins have, in addition to their other demands, asked the Sultan to renounce the ish authorities; but England has made retitle of Caliph, which means his abdication of the and proceedings have been suspended until

AN INSUBGENT MOVEMENT IN THE FIELD-CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF A SEVERE BATTLE KAGUSA, May 25, 1876.

spiritual headship of the Mohammedans.

Two thousand insurgents have attempted to occupy the heights of Bagnant, in the district of Gatschko. THE TURKISH REPORTS.

An official Turkish telegram, reporting the affair, asserts that the insurgents were repulsed, with a loss of 150 killed.
THE OTHER SIDE.

According to Slavonic accounts the insurgents, although at first repulsed, received 1,000 reinforcements, drove the Turkish troops, which consisted of eight battalions under Mukhtar Pacha, to Sternitzko, and 500 Turks and 125 insurgents were killed.

OPPOSED TO THE SCHEME OF THE BERLIN CON-

PERENCE. The Standard's Vienna despatch says the Turkish Ambassador to Austria, who is now in Pesth, has received a telegram announcing that the Perte is opposed to the scheme of the Berlin conference.

THE UNDERWRITERS BECOMING CAUTIOUS.

LONDON, May 26, 1876.
The Standard says there was some inquiry at Lloyd's yesterday concerning war risks on vessels for the Mediterranean.

GREAT BRITAIAN GIVEN IN HEB DIPLOMATIC

The Times Paris despatch says it seems that certain offers have been made to England on the invitation of Germany to modify the points to which England objects in the Berlin memorandum.

England, however, has reiterated her refusal to give her adhesion to the memorandum.

A PRENCH PROPOSITION FOR SETTLEMENT.

It is also alleged that the French government on Monday audressed a proposal for a general conference to the other five Powers. The Times' correspondent adds;—"If my information is correct the general conceresce will deal specially with the question of armistice. The necessity for some attempt at pacification is so evident that many think the proposals for a General Conference

ENGLAND.

THE PIRE AT BRISTOL -- VERY HEAVY LOSSES CHANGE UNEAST CONCERNING THE BASTERS QUESTION-TURKING AND EGYPTIAN SECURI-TIES HEAVILY DOWNWARD.

Loxdox, May 25, 1876.

The fire which broke out at Bristol last night has been brought under control. Several warehouses, shops and private residences have been destroyed. The loss is unknown, but will probably be heavy.

This is the most extensive fire that has over visited

THE CONDITION ON 'CHANGE THE CONFLICATIONS IN THE The uneasiness felt regarding the Eastern question is affecting all classes of accuraties. Those of the governments directly within its influence suffer most, but the

Turkish and Egyptian bonds are to-day at the low-

est point yet touched. The firmness of the rate of discount is attributable to

the same cause, bankers preferring the loss of business to the risk of locking up money for a considerable period at a time of such uncertainty and uncasiness. The supply of money available for short loans is very large, and is not in demand at any price.

The quotation for silver to-day is 52d.

Inquiries concerning the Winslow case among members of Parliament show that the law officers of the Crown have certainly been deliberating on the expediency of submitting the matter to the Court of Queens' Bench. Their decision is not yet known. It is rumored in the lobby that Lord Derby has withdrawn his opposition to Winslow's extradition, but the prisoner's counsel are endeavoring to have the question settled by the Queen's Bench.

It is also asserted that Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, now opposes the extradition, declaring that under the existing act of Parliament he cannot sign the warrant for surrender. Inquiries concerning the Winslow case among m

warrant for surrender.

The last statement, however, is doubted.

IRELAND.

THE NATIONALISTS LOSE AN IMPORTANT ELEC-

The Post says telegrams were received in the House of Commons last night announcing that, in consequence of divisions among the nationalists, Mr. Goulding, a conservative, has been elected to the House from

The result of the poll will be officially announ

FRANCE.

PRESS APPROVAL OF THE DEFINITION OF THE CONSTITUTION - M. BOCHEFORT'S PAPER

Paris, May 25, 1876. The newspapers of all shades of opinion express satisfaction with Minister Dufaure's speech in reply to the interpellation of the Marquis of Franclicu in reard to the interpretation of the constitution and the ircular of the late M. Ricard to the prefects.

M. ROCHEFORT'S TROUBLES.

The police have seized Henri Rochefort's newspaper Droits de l'Homme.

THE SOURSE CLOSED.

This being Ascension Day, it is observed as a holiday

THE PARIS POLICE IN POSSESSION OF M. BOCHE FORT'S OFFICE.

Les Drotte de l'Homme, which was Rochejort's news-paper organ, has been seized because of the failure to pay the fine to which its manager was recently sen-

The police have taken possession of the presses at ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE STEAMER PANDORA SAILS FOR CAPTATE NARES' DESPATCHES.

The steamer Pandora, which last year made a voyage to the Arctic region, in charge of Mr. Alian Young, for the purpose of discovering further memorials of Sir John Franklin, has been refitted for another voyage to Smith's Sound, to bring to England any despatches which may have been deposited there by Captain Nares

from the Admiralty at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. She will sail for her final dectination on Saturday.

CUBA.

AN ESTATE BURNED AND SACKED—HEAVY LOSS TO THE SPANISH COMMISSABIAT-GOVERN-

MENT TROOPS PLAYING REBEL FOR PLUNDER. KEY WEST, Fig., May 20, 1000.

Advices from Havana report that the insurgents have burned and sacked the estate of Santa Ana, belonging to Mr. Thorndyke, and situated between Sagua and the

for the troops at Moren.

A guerilla party of twenty men had been committing depredations and unrivers in the neighborhood of Sagua and caused consternation among the inhabitants. They were finally discovered to be government troops disguised as insurgents, and were under command of one of their officers.

THE OCTAVIA.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 25, 1876. As no owner has appeared to claim the steamer Oc. tavia she has been deciared a lawful prize by the Spanand proceedings have ocen suspended until the latt Power has bad full opportunity to investigate the car This information comes from a private, but true worthy, source.

PEACE TO BE PRESERVED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1876. Governor Kellogg states that he received from the President every assurance he could reasonably ask that peace would be preserved in Louisiana and lawlesaness suppressed.

THE BLACK HILLS.

INDIAN OUTRAGES-MOVEMENTS OF THE IN-VADING COLUMN. CHEVENNE, Wy., May 25, 1876.

F. D. Yates' ox-train arrived at Fort Laramie from F. D. Yates' extrain arrived at Fort Laramie from the Red Cloud Agency to-day in charge of Charles Broun. He reports that three ponies and seven head of cattle were run off by Indians. Captain Eagan, who has been scouting with his company for two weeks, is expected in to-morrow. Five companies of cavairy and one of infantry, under the command of Colonel Evans, arrived at Fetterman to-day and crossed the river, to be joined to-n arrow by the column now moving \$\text{g}\$ on the north side of the river under the command of Colonel Royal. The Indians have been seen in the vicinity watching the operations of the troops.

INDIAN MURDERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 25, 1876. A letter from Z. Mott, one of a company of Cincin nations who left for the Black Hills some time ago natians who left for the Black Hills some time ago, dated at Koarney Junction, May 21, states that the Indians are on the warpath, killing the miners at a fourful rate. He says that out of forty-two men at Dearwood twenty-seven have been killed by the savages and five other men were killed and scalped within three miles of Custer City. There is plenty of gold, he says, northwest of Custer City, but it is impossible to get it to naccount of the Indians. Most was a barkeeper of one of the principal hotels in this bity.

PIPER'S LAST NIGHT.

BOSTON, May 25, 1876. All the arrangements are complete for the execution of Piper, which takes place at the Charles Street Jail at ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow. The condemned man at ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow. The condemned man appears calm and resigned, and professes to have made his peace with God. He expresses readiness to die and has confidence in Divine forgiveness. His family bade adieu to him this afternoon, and the scene was an agonizing one. Piper, the coolest of them all, bade them be calm, and particularly endeavored to comfort his mother. He ate his supper with an evident relish, and afterward passed the evening till ten o'clock with his spiritual adviser. The gallows on which he is to be executed has done service for thirty years, being the same on which Professor Webster was hanged. Frost, who is to be hung to-morrow at Worcester. Still preserves the wonderful calm and fortitude which he has shown throughout. He shows no symptoms whatever of repentance, and is still deat to spiritual ministrations.

DISHONEST NAVAL CADETS.

EXCITEMENT AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY-NINE OF THE "YOUNG SALTS" CONVICTED OF ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 25, 1876.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 25, 1876.

Nine cadet midshipmen of the second and third classes were required to resign yesterday and suffer ejection from the Academy for theit. Some days since samples of gentlemen's furnishing goods were deposited in a room of one of the first class men by a Baltimore drummer, and during his absence they were pilered. The first class men became indignantly anxious because the suain resued on them, and at once instituted a thorough search of each room in the building, the result of which was the finding of the stelen articles in possession of those whose resignations were demanded and other proof of their guilt. Their names are withheld for the present, and it is possible that the resignations will not be accepted so that they can be dishonorably dismissed the service.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

CONSULTATION ON TELLOW PEVER

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1876. This morning before breakfast the Emperor drove out accompanied by the Visconde de Bom Retiro. The impression made on His Majesty by New Or-cans has not been favorable. He finds a noticeable rence between the energy and bustle of the Northern and Western cities and the easy going aspect of the creole population. His Majesty noticed with evident disappointment that grass was growing in the streets. He also commented on the absence of a good system of street cleaning, which

This being a holiday of obligation in the Catholic This being a holiday of congation in the Catholic Church the imperial party attended service in the Cathodral of St. Louis, where the arrival of their Majesties created a slight sensation among the faithful. The old Cathedral presented a very interesting sight, as some hundreds of young girls were present dressed in white, with white veils, to re-ceive the sacrament of confirmation at the hands of Monsignor Ignacio de Oca, Bishop of Tamaulipas,

isit the so-called Mechanical and Agricultural college, but found nothing deserving of the name. Owing to a real tropical downpour of rain His fajesty retired to the St. Charles, where he had a ng interview with the doctors of the Board of Ith on the subject of the yellow fever and the best means of preventing the spread of that fearful epidemic. Very little new light was thrown on the

Dr. Souza Foutes represented the Brazilian medical body in the conference. The accepted idea was that a perfect system of quarantine could prevent the introduction of the infection, but that in practice it was found impossible to put quarantine regulaliciently stringent into operation. The New Orieans doctors attribute the comparative freedom enjoyed by the city from this scourge of the tropics to the improved quarantine regulations of the port.

In the evening a second consultation on this important subject was held.

Their Majesties after dinner drove out to Lake

Pontchartrain, which they very much admired.

The Empress has decided to visit the jettles at the mouth of the Mississippi, which are being constructed under the directions of Captain Eads. His Majesty has been deeply interested in this important

A VETO BY THE GOVERNOR

REDUCTION OF STATE TAXATION MORE THAN ONE-HALF FROM LAST YEAR.

ALBANY, May 25, 1876.
Governor Tilden to-day placed on file the following

Assembly bill No. 27s, entitled "An act to authorize a tax of three-tenths of a mill per dollar of valuation to provide for deficiency in the sinking fund under section 3 of article 7 of the constitution." Not ap-

mill to meet the deficiencies in the canal sinking fund in obedience to section 3 of article 7 of the concertained from the reports of the assessors in the Comptroller's office, is \$2,390,803,696. The produce of this tax, computed on that valuation, would be

of this tax, computed on that valuation, would be \$717,241.

This bill came into the Executive chamber on the 27th day of April. It is rendered unnecessary by a subsequent act which came into the Executive chamber on the 4th of May—toe day after the adjournment—and which provides for paying these deficiences without a tax. This is ter bill, in accordance with my special Message of March 24, 1876, in relation to the camia, provides for the completion or cancellation of pending contracts for extraordinary rep. irs and for the application of \$1,000,000 of money yet unexpended which had been reclaimed from the folly, waste and fraud touchent to those expenditures.

After describing the appropriations made by the bill, and how the savings are to be effected, he concludes:—In the meantime no interest of the Sate has been injured or neglected. The appropriation for the new Capitol for the present year of \$800,000 will yield more means to pay for new work than the usual appropriation of \$1,000,000; for the fresh construction will start without any of the arrears which have heretofore encumbered us progress. The appropriation of nearly \$500,000 for continuing the construction of asylums and re ormatorics is made more effective by being carefully applied to the completion of specific portions to be brought into use.

The people may have the satisfaction of feeling that while half of their State taxes are remitted—\$8,000,000 out of \$16,000,000—it is accomplished without improvidence of the future or temporary retrenchment, which cannot be maintained, and that the appropriations have been kept clearly without the means provided by the taxes levied; so that no temporary floating debt will be created or invasion of the sinking funds be made, as has often and to a large extent happened hitherto, in disobedience to the express commands of the constitution and in violation of the whole scieme and policy of that instrument in respect to the State finances.

ORDER FOR A NEW STRUCK JURY IN THE CASE OF THE PROPLE VS. HENRY D. DENNISON.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25, 1876. People vs. Henry D. Dennison et al., which it is pro-posed to try at the Extraordinary Circuit to be con-vened in this city on the 5th of June next, was argued efore Justice Landon, at a special term of the supreme Court, held at his chambers in the city of Schenectady yesterday afternoon. Hon. Matthew Hale and Mr. E. W. Paige appeared for the plaintiffs and Messra. Ruger & Hiscock for the defendants. The affidavits of Mosers. Pauge and Hale, on the part of the plaintiffs, were presented, and read to the effect that

plaintiffs, were presented, and read to the effect that no agreement or arrangement was entered into by counsel for the plaintiffs to postpone the Dennison case until the latter part of June.

Mr Hiscock, on the part of the defence, in a long affidavit asserts that there was a consultation in the court room on the lith of May, at the time the argument on the motion for the new suit was concluded in the case of William C. Stephens et al., and it was then understood that the trial of the cause of The People vs. Henry D. Dennison et al. should not be proceeded with until the latter part of June or thereabouts. The affidavits further set forth that if the Dennison case should be commenced on the 5th of June it could not be completed by the 19th, and that new counsel could not take charge of either of the cases.

Mr. Ruger concurs in the statement of Mr. Hiscock, and secially affirms that portion in relation to the Dennison case.

Justice Landon granted the order for the new struck jury, and it will be drawn in Albany on Thursday, June 1st next.

It is said that counsel for The People have agreed to

st next.

It is said that counsel for The People have agreed to take the struck jury that is already drawn.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 26—1 A. M.
Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic States, failing followed by rising barometer, southerly to easterly winds, slightly warmer, parily cloudy weather and possibly occasional

For the Guif States, slight changes in pressure and for the unit States, sight changes in pressure and temperature, winds mostly fr m south to east, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Vailey, falling and stationary barometer, winds mostly from northeast to southeast, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains.

For the lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, stationary and rising temperature, partly cloudy weather and possi-bly followed, in the upper lake region, by occasional

For the Upper Mississeiphi and Missouri valleys, failing barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly, in the northern portions, occasional rains, followed in the Upper Missouri by rising barometer and cooler west to north

For the Middle States and New England, rising followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, and cool, clear or partly cloudy weather, with

THE WEATHER TESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-lour hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

THE BROOKLYN HOMICIDE.

THE KILLING OF MICHAEL HUSSEY BY HIS EM-PLOYER-VERDICT OF THE JURY-THE PRIS-ONER'S RECORD AS AN AMERICAN AND MEXI-

An inquest was held yesterday before Coroner Simms, in the Kings County Court House, touching the killing of Michael Hussey by Henry C. Bull, on Sunday night last, in front of No. 86 Nassau street, near Pearl, Brooklyn.

Charles Meyers, clerk, testified that between nine and half-past nine o'clock he saw Bull and Hussey clinched; also saw Healey, who is held as a witness, and Joseph Cannon, brother in-law of Buil, fighting on the sidewalk; witness went forward to separate them, and as he did so he saw Bull running up the stairs of saw deceased lying down and bleeding from a wound in his neck; witness then went into the house, and going said, "the man came there and tackled him and he couldn't help it, he had to do it or else the man would

saw no kuife or instrument of any kind used during the fight; didn't hear anything said by the men while southing.

Joseph Malcolm, Frederic Herteil and William Rusher gave unimportant evidence.

Michael Walsh, of No. 240 Monroe street, testified that on Sunday aiternoon he called with Hussey at Healey's residence in High street, and Healey accompanied them to Bull's house; as the prisoner was not at home they went to a liquor store and drank; in the evening they called again at Bull's house and Hussey told him to come out; heard deceased exclaim "Pick up that pistol," which was dropped on the sid-walk by Bull; two women came down stairs during the scuffle that ensued, and began to use either swords or cluts; Hussey suddenly said he was stabbed; deceased told witness that he wanted to see Bull to tell him be was going to work in New York, and had some words with him about some money that was owing him.

Dr. A. W. Shepard, who made the post-mortem, testified to finding a wound under the left nipple of deceased, and another on the left side of the neck four and a quarter inches in length; hemorrhage from the latter camed death.

William Healey testified in corroboration of Walsh:—He told Bull that he had hired deceased to do his work, at which Hull called him "a liar;" then the fight began, in which Cannon joined; the women cubbed witness but did not hit Hussey, and said he would call an officer of they did not go; deceased cursed him and said, "Pil have my money or I will hang," and then struck Bull and knocked him-down.

Henry C. Bull, the prisoner, testified that Hussey and Healey called at his house and demanaed money

they did not go; deceased cursed him and said, "I'll have my money or I will hang," and then struck Bull and knocked him-down.

Benry C. Bull, the prisoner, testified that Hussey and Hoaley called at his house and demanaed money which he claimed was due him for work dine; he ordered deceased to go away, telling him he would make inquiry about it and pay him; Hussey said he would go down to the factory and break the engine; after some further words the two men sprace upon him (Bull), and Joel Cannon, his brother-in-law, came down stairs and engaged in a souffle with Healey; Hussey, who was a much heavier man than the prisoner, knocked the latter down; as soon as he could regain his lect deceased dragged him out upon the sidewalk. At that juncture the cries of his mother-in-law and wife were ringing in his ear, "Joel is being murdered;" and finding himself growing weak, he says he drew his knife, which he had procured to defend himself with on Friday list, and cut out wildly. Then deceased let go, and he ran into the house. The prisoner had been told by Mr. Headley that they had threatened him.

The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned the following vertict:—"We find that Michael Hussey came to his death by hemorrhage from a stab wound in the neck inflicted by a knife in the hands of Henry C. Bull May 21, at the owner of age, was born un Louisville, Ky., is an inventor by protession, and resides at No. 86 Nassau street, Brooklyn. To the charge he pleaded not guitty.

Major Bull, as his counsel, Messra, Headley and Johnston, term the prisoner, has quite a record as a military man. He served as Colonel of the Twenty-eighth regiment mounted infantry, of Kentucky, during the rebellion, and was for a short time on General Grant's staff. After the close of hostifites he was commassioned as colonel by Juarez, and fought in Mexico against Maximilian. He is president of a patent arms company and inventor of a new motor car.

THE PICNIC HOMICIDE.

Coroner Croker yesterday morning concluded the in quest in the case of John Sexton, shot last Saturday

night by John McMahon, Jr.

Thomas McWilliams, of No. 445 West Thirty-sixth street, was first called. He had known the deceased about a year; was floor manager of the picnic last Sat urday; beard a noise and saw a crowd running toward the platform; two men in the garden next door pointed guns at the people on the platform and cried out, "Come down here and we will give you all the fight

"Come down here and we will give you all the fight you want;" witness dodged down and at the same time heard a gun fired; asw John Sexton immediately after lying in the yard with his coat burning; did not see any stones thrown on the platform.

John Garrigan, of No. 535 West Forty-third street, was next examined. He was at the picnic wheal the shooting occurred; saw two boys in the garden with guns pointing up; Sexton was on top of the fence, leaning over; he got into the garden; leat as the shot went off; witness saw him fall; deceased was only four or five inches from the gun when the shot was fired.

Francis Powderly, of No. 439 West Thirty-ninh street, atasted that he was also present; going to the end of the platform he saw two boys whom he thought were trying to "beat" the picnic; he jumped into the garden and one of them called out, "Get up off there or I'll shoot you;" as witness was getting back he was struck with a gun or a stick and heard a shot fired.

Thomas McMahon, fa her of the accessed, being re-

struck with a gun or a stick and heard a shot fired.

Thomas McMahon, fa her of the accused, being realied, said that none of the family knew that the gun was loaded; he also said that it was loaded some time ago to shoot a dog.

Officer Foley, of the Twenty-second precinct, was called and testified to the finding of a broken gun, the barrel in the garden and the stock in the house.

Both guns were here produced in court. The one with which Sexton was killed is exactly the same as the broken one. Both were large, heavy, double barrelled shot guns.

Thomas Shannon testified to having found evidences in the garden the next morning of a struggle that had taken place in an onson bed.

Dr. McWhinnie's testimony closed the evidence, and the jury retired with the papers.

After long delibera ion, at twenty minutes to three P. M., a verdict of feath from secidental shooting was brought in.

The prisoner, John McMahon, Jr., was then released under \$1,500 bail.

PACIFIC MAIL

The recent bold financial stroke that has been made in this stock through the exercious of Mr. Rutus Haich has wrested the control from the hands of the unscruhas wrested the control from the hands of the unscru-pulous men that were attempting to throw the com-pany into bankraptcy to the detriment of the stock-holders, and once again it will be conducted on a fair business basis. A HERALD reporter called upon Mr. Hatch yesterday afternoon and wished to talk over the matter, but Mr. Hatch declined to be interviewed, matter, but Mr. Hatch declined to be interviewed, feeling very much aggrieved at the falso reports of his action that had been published in some of the morning papers. After talking for a few minutes on yachting and other subjects, he stated that he was satisfied with the new Board and that all his proxice would be sent to Mesars. Whitehouse & Co. He left satisfied that the company was in a prosperous condition, that they now dwn ten new iron steamers, while they did not own one when he first became connected with them. Broad shey only owe half what they did then. Provided there is a fair division of the profits between the company and the Panama Raifroad Company, such as existed when Mr. Hatch was a managing director of both companies, the stock sould increase in value and pay a hanosome dividend. Panama then paid three per cent per quarter, and has paid no dividend during the last two quarters. "I have also," said Mr. Hatch, "reason to believe, through the gross mismana. eitent of the presiding officers, the last aix steamers show a loss on their waybills outward and homeward of \$200,000 at the New York office, the business having been diverted to the overland route and Gould's Union Pacific. It seems to me that for some time past certain members of the three corporations, Union Pacific Railroad, Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Company have been anxious to see how much quarreling could be raised between the three parties and how much the stockholders could lose." Mr. Hatch declined to say anything turther.

THE EXCISE BUSINESS.

The Board of Excise Commissioners have settled upon having five classes of licenses:—First, hotels; second, hotels and dining rooms; third, ordinary liquor stores and salcons; fourth, storekeepers, druggists, &c.; fith, all places where are and beer only are sold. As soon as practicable the Board will fix the rates of these licenses. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meet to get books, blank forms of licenses, &c.

President Morton is in layor of reducing the rates of all licenses except those of hotels. By Monday next the Board will probably be in possession of the required funds, fix the rates of licenses and have all the inspectors and clarks appointed and the department generally in good working order.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The Sub-Committee of the General Committee appointed at the meeting on Wednesday met last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to make preparations for the mass meeting which is to be held in Cooper Institute on Saturday evening. The subscriptions were reported to be flowing in liberally, and the following genitemen have promised to address the meeting:—General Franz Sigel, ax-Georeror solomon, Willy Wallach, Oswald Ottendorfer and Henry Cunningham. A meeting will be held to-day to complete the arrangements.

DECORATION DAY.

The Commissioners of the New York Fire Department have ordered the Chief Engineer of the department to grant leave of absence for the purpose of participating to the parade on Decoration Day, May 30, to all persons in the department who are members of the Grand Army of the Republic who may apply for the same.

Decoration Day will be generally observed.

Grand Army of the Republic who may apply for the same.

Decoration Day will be generally observed as a boilday upon Staten Island. Meagher Post No. 58, G. A. R., will send out details to de orate the graves of dead soldiers, and citizens have been requested to sehd flowers to the school houses in their neighborhood on the 20th inst.

The Voteran Corps, Sixty-ninth regiment, at a meeting held last night in the armory over Essex Market, decided on the following programme for Decoration Day:—The corps, with Company A, which is to act as an escort, will assemble at Forrero's Assembly Rooms in Fourteenth street at haif past seven o'clocg, and proceed to decorate Washington's statue at Union Square, thence to the graves of Montgomery in St. Paul's churchyard, and Kearney in Trinity churchyard. They will then proceed to Calvary Cemetery and atten flowers over the grave of General Corcoran, where an oration will be delivered by John Savage and religious services performed by the chaptain of the corps. A choir of 100 boys will sing appropriate music. Colonel Coonan will be in command of the corps.

VETERANS OF 1812.

For some time past the veterans of the War of 1812 have been endeavoring to procure an increase of their pension, and to accomplish their object have drawn up a petition, which has been intrusted to Colonel John T. Hildreth. A meeting of the veterans took place yesterday at Military Hall, in the Bowery, General yesterday at Military Hall, in the Bowery, General Henry S. Raymond in the chair. Several letters from Colonel Hidreth were submitted, all complaining of the delay which met him at every step. He had received promises of aid from Hon. Eppa Stanton, Chairman of Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812; from S. S. Cox. J. O. Whitehouse, E. R. Meade, Fernando Wood, Elijah Ward and several others. He has been advised to withdraw the petition from before the House and lay it before the Secate. The veterans express themselves with considerable bitterness on the obstales which have been put in the way of allowing them a pension sufficient to keep them from distress. Many of the wilows of those who are dead are compelled to eke out their pailtry stipend by taxing in washing, &c., and such of the veterans themselves as still survive are disqualified by age, and in many instances by infirmity, from pursuing any avocation that might increase their means, and consequently are put in the greatest straits. The veterans have received an invitation from Abraham Lincoin Post, No. 13, of the Grand Army of the Republic to accompany them in coaches on Decoration Pay. The route will be from the Twenty-second Regiment Armory to the Lincoin statue in Union Squite, which will be appropriately decorated with palmettos from South Carolica and pine brunches from Maine, thence to the tomb of General Montgomery in St. Paul's church, then via South lerry to Cypress Hills Cometery.

TAMMANY HALL AND THE FOURTH.

A meeting of the Sachems of Tammany Hall was A meeting of the Sachems of Tammany Hall was held yesterday afternoon to make preparations for the proper celebration of the coming Fourth of July, There were present Sachems Dieffendorf, Schell, Dunlap, Reilly, Andrews, Morton, Storms and Hawwil. Mr. ackerman was made secretary. Committees on printing, music, decorations, orations and refreshments were appointed. They will report at the next meeting. It is intended that no expense shall be spared to make the celebration a great success.

THE NINTH REGIMENT PARADE. The Ninth regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., will parade in full

commander. The assembly will take place at three o'clock P. M. The object of the parade is to cele rate the denarture of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861, and the Veteran Association will have a banquest on the same evening. OBITUARY.

J. M. BUCKINGHAM. A telegram from Norwiob, Conn., under date of the

dress uniform (white gloves) on Saturday, 27th inst., for review on the Plaza, Union square, by the brigade

25th inst , reports: - "J. M. Buckingbam, a prominent citizen of this place, died to-day at the age of sixty." MR. S. V. HARNED.

The above named gentleman, of No. 24 West Fourth 16 New street, fell dead in his office yesterday afternoon. Coroner Woltman promptly held the liquest,
and the cause of death was found to be heart disease.
Mr. Harned was a well known and popular member
of the Stock Exchange, and in social circles a
gentleman everywhere well beloved, might have
been seen attending to his usual dutes. In twenty
minutes after the close of the Board, while
yet engaged in closing up his various transactions,
he dropped dead. For many months Mr. Harned has
been an invalid, but no one supposed him to
be so near death's door that a sudeen summons
would find him at the entrance. He was well prepared. Those who knew him best will attent by the
graces of his character, the gentleness of his direction
and the lovableness of the traits which in oven
so rough a place as Wall street attach men to men. 16 New street, fell dead in his office yesterday after-

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senor Don Manuel M. Peralta, Minister for Costs Rica at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Solica tor Bluford Wilson, of the Treasury Department, as rived at the Brevoort House yesterday, from Wash ton. Professor Ezra Abbot, of Harvard College, i the Everett House. Surgeon Charles McCorm C. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis, and ex-Congressman D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor John G. Downey, of California, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rev. Dr. Blackwood, o Philadelphia, is at the Astor House.

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